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Always To The North

Dr. Cook Tells How He Pressed Onward, On the Alert for Breaks.

BATTLE WITH THE ETERNAL ICE

Little Party Sets Its Course for the 85th Parallel on the 97th Meridian-Troublesome Small Floes Encountered-Relief for Painful Eyes Caused by the Sun's Rays on the Snow, Found Only in Amber Glass's-Fierce Hurricane Followed by Appalling Stillness-The Glorious Colors of a Beautiful Night.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH INSTALLMENTS.

THE CONQUEST OF THE POLE.

By Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

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On snow shoes with spread legs I led the way. The sleds with light loads followed. The surface vibrated as we moved along, but the spiked handle of the ice axe did not easily errectly, enable to see distant objects than through field glasses. It is frequently most difficult to detect ley surface irregularities on cloudy days. The amber glass also dispels this trouble perfectly, enabling the eye to search through the vague incandescence which blinds the observer in hazy weather. The amber glass therefore reduces not the quantity of light, as do smoky glasses, but the quality We were not only relieved of the pain and fatigue of snow glare, but the amber color gave a touch of cheer and warmth to our chilled horizon of blues. The usual snow goggles add an ugly gray blue to the frozen seas, which allowed hand some serious consequences. In loads followed. The surface vibrated as we moved along, but the spiked handle of the ice axe did not easily pass through. For about two miles we walked with an easy tread and considerable anxiety, but had all been on similar ice before and knew that with a ready line and careful watchfulness there was no great danger. A cold bath, however, in that temperature, forty degrees below, could have had some serious consequences. In two crossings all our supplies were safely landed on the north shores, and from there the lead had a much more picturesque effect.

from there the lead had a much more picturesque effect.
For a time this huge separation in the pack was a mystery to me. At first sight there seemed to be no good reason for its existence. Peary had found a similar break north of Robeson Channel. It seemed likely that what we saw was an extension of the same lead following at a distance the general trend of the northernmost land extension.

This is precisely what one finds on a smaller scale wherever ice packs come together. Here we have a pack of the central polar sea meeting the land ice. The movement of the land pack is intermittent and usually along the coast. The shallows, grounded ice and projecting points interfere with a steady drift. The movement of the central pack is quite constant and almost in every direction.

central pack is quite constant and almost in every direction.

The tides, the currents and the winds each give momentum to the floating mass. This lead is the breaking line between the two bodies of ice. It widens as the pack separates, narrows or widens with an easterly or westerly drift, according to the pressure of the central pack. Early in the senson when the pack is little crevassed and not clastic it is probably wide; later as the entire sea of ice becomes active it may disappear or shift to a line nearer the land.

New Ice Stops Drift.

In low temperature new ice forms rapidly and this offers an obstruction to the drift of the old ice. As the heavy central ice is pressed against the unyielding pack the small ice is structured in the unyielding pack the small ice is attacked by a bear, and we rushed out, and the structured in the control of the control heavy central ice is pressed against the unyielding pack the small lee is ground up and even heavy floes are crushed. This reduced mass of small ice is pasted and cemented along the shores of the big lead, leaving a broad band of troublesome surface as a serious barrier to sled travel. It seems quite likely that this lead or a condition similar to it, extends entirely around the polar sea as a buffer between the land and the middle pack.

With the big lead and its many possibilities for troublesome delay behind, a course was set to reach the eighty-fifth parallel on the ninety-seventh meridian. What little movement was noted on the ice had been easterly, and to allow for this drift we aimed to keep a line slightly west of the pole.

Small floes, with low pressure lines separated by narrow belts of new ice, were the rule during these days of travel. The temperature rose to fortyone below. The western sky cleared slightly and offered strong appearances of land.

The wind was not a troublesome factor as we forged along for the first day over this central pack. After a run of eleven hours the pedometer regular and the middle pack. After a run of eleven hours the pedometer regular and the middle pack and the middle pack.

A few bours later was no approach of stravel of there was no approach of there was no approach of there was combined signal of distress. The storm driven snows had buried and bound them in unyielding frost. They had partly uncovered themselves, but by trace and harness they were frozen to hardened masses, so much so that few could rise and stretch, which is a sereve forment to dogs after a storm. We freed their traces, which is a sereve forment to dogs after a storm. We freed their traces, which is a sereve forment to dogs after a storm was a serious behind, a serious proach and bound them in unyielding frost. They had partly uncovered themselves, but by trace and harness they were frozen to hardened masses, so much seeking guns. We few could rise and stretch, which is a sereking guns, but there wa

ances of land.

The wind was not a troublesome factor as we forged along for the first day over this central pack. After a run of eleven hours the pedometer registered twenty-three miles, but we had taken a zigzag course and therefore only placed seventeen miles to our credits.

credit.

The night was beautiful. The sun sank into a purple haze and soon there appeared three suns in prismatic colors and these soon settled into the frozen sea. During the night a narrow band of orange brightened the northern skies, while the pack surface glowed in magnificent shades of violet and illac and pale purple blue.

sank into a purple haze and soon there appeared three suns in prismatic colors and these soon settled into the frozen sea. During the night a narrow band of orange brightened the northern skies, while the pack surface glowed in magnificent shades of violet and lilac and pale purple blue.

Land Clouds Still Visible.

Satisfactory observations at noon on March 24 gave our position as latitude 83 deg. 31 mia., longitude 98 deg. 27 min. The land clouds of Grant Land were still visible and a low bank of mist in the west occasionally brightened, offering an outline suggestive of land. This we believed to be Crocker Land, but mist persistently screened the horizon and did not offer an opportunity to study the contour.

Until midday the time was used for observations and a study of the land conditions. The dogs sniffed the air as if scenting game, but after a diligent search one seal blow hole was found on an old bear track, but no aglae or other small life was detected in the water of the crevices. At the big lead a few aglae were gathered, but here the sea was sterile. The signs of seal and bear, however, were encouraging for a possible food supply. In returning the season would be more advanced and the life might move northward, thus permitting an extension of the time allowance of our rations.

Though the heat of the sun was barely felt, its rays began to piece the salarly felt, its rays began to piece the

Though the heat of the sun was Though the heat of the sun was barely felt, its rays began to piece the eye with painful effects. The bright light, being reflected from the spotless surface of the storm driven snows, could not long be endured even by the Eskimos without some protection. The amber colored goggles that we had made at Annootok from the glass of the photographic supplies now proved a priceless discovery. They effectually removed one of the greatest forments to Arctic travel.

The darkened or smoky glasses, blue

The darkened or smoky glasses, blue glasses of ordinary automobile goggles had at been tried with indifferent results. They failed for one reason or another words. another, mostly because of an ineutriclent range or vision or a faulty construction, making it impossible to proceed more than a few minutes without removing the accumulated condensa-

alone sends frosty waves over the nervous fibers.

So thoroughly were we in love with these goggles that later they were worn while asleep, with the double object of screening the strong light which passes through the eyelids and also to keep the forehead warm.

On this march in the early part of the afternoon the weather proved good and the ice, though newly crevassed, improved as we advanced. The late start spread our day's work close to the chill of midnight, and before we were quite ready to camp there were signs of another gale from the west. Little sooty clouds with ragged edges scurried along at an alarming pace and beyond a huge smoky bank blackened the pearly glitter.

Suitable camping ice was sought and in the course of an hour an igloowas built. The structure was built stronger than usual. Double tiers of snow blocks were placed to the windward and a little water was thrown over the top to cement the blocks. The doge were fastened to the ice of hummocks and sleds were securely lashed and fastened to the ice.

We expected a hurricane and had not long to wait to taste of its bitjers. Before we were at rest in our bags the wind brushed the snows with a force inconcelvable. The air thickened with rushing drift. In a few moments the dogs and sleds were buried under banks of show and great drifts encircled the igloo. The emented blocks of our dome withstood the sweep of the blast very well, but many small holes were burrowed through the snow wall, permitting some drift to enter.

Early in the morning, after a rush of but a few hours, the storm ceased as

Early in the morning, after a rush of

A few hours later we were rudely awakened by louds explosive noises. Looking about nothing unusual was detected about the igleo and a peep through the eye port gave no cause for the disturbance. It was concluded that the ice was cracking from the sudden change of temperature in quite the usual harmless manner and we turned over to prolong the bag comforts.

Persistent West Wind Inflicts a Torture to Which the Party Never Grows Accustomed-Joys of Sleeping Bag.

EIGHTH INSTALMENT THE CONQUEST OF THE POLE.

By Dr. Frederick A. Cook. Copyright, 1909, by the New York

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cent range or vision or a faulty contruction making it impossible to proceed more than a few minutes without emoving the accumulated condensution.

Relief in Amber Glasses.

This trouble was entirely eliminated

Anxious to move along away from the troubled angle of ice, the usual breakfast was simplified. Meiting some snow, we poured down the loy liquid as an eye-opener and then began at the half pound bowlder of penamican, but with cold fingers, blue lips and no possible shelter, the stuff was unusually hard.

To warm up the sleds were prepared, and under the lash the dogs jumped into harness with a bound. The remaining any somewhat reduced with the axe, was ground under the molars as we went along. The teeth were thus kept from chattering and the stomach was fired with durable fuel.

As we advanced the ice improved to some extent, and with a little search a safe crossing was found over all of the new crevices, though a strong west wind carried a piercing cold. Good progress was made, but we were not allowed to forget any time that we were invading the forbidden domains of polar environment.

The Bitter Cold.

The Bitter Cold. In starting before the end of the winter night and camping on the open ice fields in the long northward march, we had first accustomed our eyes to a frigid darkness and then to a perpetual glitter with shivers. This proved to be the coldest season of the year, We should have been hardened to all kinds of Arctic torment, but man only gains that advantage when the pulse ceases to beat.

gains that advantage when the pulse ceases to beat.
Far from land, far from other life, there was nothing to arouse a warming spirit. Along the land there had beer calins and gaies and an inspiring contrast, even in the dark days and alghts, but here the frigid world was fell at its worst. The wind, which came persistently from the west—now strong, now feeble, but always sharp—inflicted a pain to which we never became accustomed.

The kind of torture most felt in this wind and humid air of an Arctic pack

The kind of torture most felt in this wind and humid air of an Arctic pack was a picturesque mask of ice about the face. Every bid of exhaled moistur cond-ised and froze, either to the facial hair or to the line of fox talls about the hood. It made a comical caricature of us.

The frequent turns in this course brought both sides to the wind and arranged a line of icicles from every hair offering a convenient nucleus. These lines of crystal offered a pleasing dash of light and color as we looked at each other, but they did not afford much amusement to the individual exhibiting them. Such hair as bad not been pulled from the lips and the chin were first weighted, and then the wind carried the breath to the long hair with which we protected our heads and left a mass of dangling frost.

An ley Coating.

Accumulated moisture from the eyes coated the eyelashes and brows. The humidity escaping about the forchead left a crescent of snow above, while that escaping from the chia, combined with failing breath, made a semicircle of ice. The most uncomfortable icicles, however, were those that had formed on the carse halr within the nostrils. It is to free the face of this kind of durations that the Eskimos pull the facial hair out by the roots, hence the real poverty of mustache and beards.

During two days of chilly bluster the

beards.

During two days of chilly bluster the sieds were forced lang with encouraging results, and on the evening of March 26 with a pedometer and other methods of dead recgoning for position we were placed at latitude 84 deg. 24 min., longitude 96 deg. 33 min. The western horizon remained persistently undisturbed, a brisk storm it seemed, was gathering, but it was a long time in coming eastward. On the evening of the 26th we prepared for the blast and built the igloo stronger than usual, hoping that the horizon would be cleared by a good blow on the morrow cleared by a good blow on the morrow and afford us a day of rest. The long, without time for cuperation, had begun to check our enthusiasm.

In the daily monotony of hardship we had learned to appreciate more and more the joy of the sleeping bag. It was the only animal comfort which and with it we tried to force upon the weary body in the long marches a pleasing anticipation

The Disrobing.

In the evening, after the blocks of snow walted a dome in which we could breathe quiet air, the blue flame lamp sang the notes of gastronomical delights. A heaven given drink of ice water was first indulged in to quench the chronic thirst, and then the process of disrobing began, one at a time for there was not room for all to act

The ful stuffed boots were pulled

to the art of getting next to one's ael in the Heart of a Storm.

to remain quiescent and though the west was still darkened by threatening clouds the dogs were put to the sleds and off they went among the wind swept hummocks. We had not gone many miles before the first rush of a storm struck us.

Throwing ourselves over the sleds, we waited the passing of the ley blast. There was no suitable show near to begin the erection of a shelter, but a few miles northward was a promising area for carop, and to this we hoped to take ourselves after a few moments' rest. The squall soon spent its force, and in the wind which followed good progress was made without suffering severely. The temperature was 41 degrees below zero Fahrenheit and the barometer 29.05.

Once in moving order, the drivers required very little encouragement to prolong the effort to a fair day's march in spite of the weather. As the sun settled in the western gloom the wind increased its fury and forced us into camp. Refore the gloom was finished a steady, rasping wind brushed the hummocks and piled up the snow in large dunes like the sands of home shores.

The snow house was not cemented the bards.

large dunes like the sands of home shores.

The snow house was not cemented with water. The tone of the wind did not seem to indicate dunger, and furthermore we were beginning to realize the great need of fuel economy. We therefore did not deem it prudent to use oil for the fire to melt snow, except to quench thirst.

Not particularly anxious about the

Not particularly anxious about the outcome of the storm, and with senses blunted by overwork and benumbed with cold, we sought the comfort of the bare.

The ninth installment of Dr. Cook's story will be printed in The Bulletin Saturday, Oct. 2.

WOULDN'T BE STOLEN. Wise Greenwich Mare Kicked Her Way to Liberty.

There is a certain horse thief some-where within a thousand miles of that town who must be thinking very hard today—thinking perhaps of home and mother, and wondering if he had not better give up the high profession of horse stealing, and go to puriolining guinea pigs or ewe lambs, says a Greenwich story.

This horse thief visited Greenwich last pight with a wonger and stale of

last night with a woman and stale a fine mare from John Monahan, a well known citizen, who is in New York helping to keep green the memory of the late Messrs. Hudson and Fuiton. There were two horses in Monahan's stable and the horse thief picked out the beautiful mare, harnessed her to one of Monaham's

stable and the horse thief picked out the grantiful mare, harnessed her to one of Monahan's buggies, got in with the woman and drove away. Now that particular mare is known all over this part of Connecticut as a kicker from Kickville on the head of Kick orset. No one secont Monaham kicker from Kickville on the head of Kick creek. No one except Monahan can drive her and no one wants to try. With her owner she is as gentle as a gazelle, but she doesn't take kindly to strangers, and by the time she discovered that a rank stranger was driving her last night, which was when she had gone two bundred pards from the stable, she made up her mind to teach him a lesson. She stopped and lifted her hind feet with extreme suddenness and kicked with extraordinary precision. It is supposed that the dashboard

and kicked with extraordinary precision. It is supposed that the dashboard of the buggy went first but that is merely a supposition.

When the police found her tangled up in the debris, the buggy resembled one of those cut-up picture puzzles in a hundred and nine parts. Near the wreck was lying a green Alpine hat, size 7.1-8, which the discouraged horse thief had left behind when he limped away. By the side of the hat and in the remnants of the buggy were switches and "rats" and halpins and a back comb. The local Sherlock a back comb. The Helmes concluded they property of a female.

The indignant mare was untangled

after a deal of trouble and led back to her stable. The door was not locked. No one thought it necessary.

FACTORIZING LAW. Lawyers at Sea Trying to Interpret New Ruling.

The lawyers are all up in the air, says the Waterbury Evening Demo-orat, recarding the new factorizing law. It seems to be impossible to find two of them to agree on what the law aims at. It says that one's wages are he attacked for near payment of The ful stuffed boots were pulled and the bearskin parts were stripped. Then half of the body was guickly pushed into the bag. A brick of pemmican was next taken out and the teeth were set to the grind of this bonelike aubstance. The appetite was always large, but a hair pound of cold withered beer and tallow changes a hungry man's thoughts effectually.

The tea, an hour in making, was now ready, and we rose on chows to take it. Under the influence of the warm drink the fur coat with its mask of fice was removed. Next the shirt with its ring of ite was nemoved. Next the shirt with its ring of ite was nowness off, giving the last sense of ability with the ring to be about to the body was pulled over the face and we were lost to the world of ice.

The warm sense of mental and physical pleasure which of holows is an interesting study. The movement of others, the sting of the hair, the noise of tortaring winds. The movement of context, the sting of the hill, the noise of tortaring winds. The movement of context, the sting of the hill, the noise of tortaring winds. The movement of context, the sting of the hill, the noise of tortaring winds, the bitter elements were absent. The mind, freed of the agiliation of frost, wandered to home and better times under these peculiar circumstances; there comes a pleasing sense with the touch of one's own warm skin, while the companionship of the arms and legs, freed of their cum-

SCHOOL LAW.

Text of Ordinance Concerning tion of Board Members.

tion of Board Members.

The following is the text of the new school board law, as received from the office of the secretary of state:

Whenver, in towns holding blennial elections as provided in chapter 227 of the public acts of 1907 town school committees or boards of school visitors are divided into classes under the provisious of sections 2122 and 2216 of the general statutes, at the next town meeting after the passage of this act and at each blennial town meeting therefafter, there shall be elected a number, sufficient to fill two classes. On the ballots shall be printed or written, above the names constituing each class, the words "town school committee" or "beard of school visitors." as the case may be, and directly underneath said words shall be written or printed the "terms begin in (the figures designating the year.)"

Whenever the number of the town school committee a hold office for one year, as provided in section 2218 of the general statuter, on the ballots above such chree names shall be printed or written the words "terms begin in (the figures designating the year.)" and above the second three names shall be written or printed the words "terms begin in (the figures designating the year.)" and above the second three names shall be written or printed the words "terms begin in (the figures designating the year.)" and above the second three names shall be written or printed the words "terms begin in (the figures designating the year.)" whenever any vacancy occurs, a majority of the remaining members may fill the vacancy until the next town meeting.

Whenever a vacancy is to be filled by action or the ballots area.

Whenever a vacancy is to be filled by election, on the ballots used at such election shall be printed or writ-ten the words "town school commit-tee" or "board of school visitors," as the case may be, and, directly useder-neath, the words "vacancy (one or two years, as the case may be.)"

WIDOW'S CLAIM Woman to Contest for Dower Rights in Kindregan Estate.

Mrs. Mary Cahill-Kindregan Murray, an aged weman, said to be an inmats in a charitable institution in San Francisco and claiming to be the widow of Joseph W. Kindregan, who left an estate estimated in excess of \$50,605 has filed notice that she will come east to collect her share, says the Waterbury Republican.

Mrs. Kindregan will be represented at a hearing in the probate court in Waterbury, October 25, by Attorneys R. A. Lowe and T. E. Rogers, who have mado-a motion for an allowance for her support.

Mrs. Kindregan claims that she was deserted many years ago by her husband and thinking that he was dead, she marriage was not legal, as Kindregan never obtained a legal separation from her. The case promises to be long drawn out and will be contested in all the courts.

Road Commissioner Back.

Highway Commissioner James H. Macdenald has returned from Ohlo. He left Connecticut early last week to He left Connecticut early last week to attend the good roads convention in Cleveland, where he made a speech on the work of his department. Commissioner Macdonald was particularly interested in a stretch of brick highway which he saw in Ohio. The pavement is made of brick blocks, specially prepared for highway purposes. The width of the road on which the brick blocks is laid is fourteen feet. Commissioner Macdonald snys the brigg blocks make a splendid road. The cost of constructing the road is about \$20,000 a mile, and this makes the use of the blocks in this state practically prohibitive for the present at least.

Involuntary Ward.

"Porto Ricans," says President Taft, "are lungrateful." Worse than that, they are Latin-Americans and our in-voluntary wards.—Detroit Journal.

LAME EVERY MORNING

A Bad Back Is Always Worse in the Morning. Norwich People Are Finding Relief.

A back that aches all day and causes discomfort at night is usually worse in the morning. Makes you feel as if you hadn't slept at all.

Sventually WASHBURN-CROSBY CO. GOLD MEDAL FLOUR Why Not Now?